Animal hygiene 2010

A. Write on:

1. Describe your epidemiologic l approaches and control measures for Rift valley fever in ruminant pop lation.
2. Identify the most common xternal parasites affecting poultry. Explain their harmful effect and prin iples of control.

B. Compare with example if pos ible between the followings:

1. The different water sources sed for fish farms.
2. Hygienic disposal of dead bi ds in poultry farms with and without Avian flu outbreak.
3. Short and long term remedi tion of rodents in livestock farms.

C. Write brief notes to demonst ate your understanding of the followings:

1. The foundation of biosecurit / plan.
2. Factors affecting pattern of infection (Host-parasite relationship).
3. The role of vaccination and uarantine measures in control of contagious diseases of anim ls.

Animal hygiene 2011

A. Identify three objectives of studying each of the followings:

1. Biosecurity.
2. External parasite of veterinary importance.
3. Quarantine regulations for imported animals.

B. Briefly discuss:

1. The role of isolation, elimination of carriers and disinfection for control of brucellosis in sheep farm.
2. Sources and ways of spreading of infectious agent.

C. Explain briefly the hygienic significance and methods of control each of the following:

1. Ticks resistant to insecticides in cattle population.
2. High frequency of avian-flu in poultry farms in Egypt.

D. Write short notes on:

1. Iceberg phenomenon.
2. Pattern of disease occurrence.
3. Steps and tools of investigation epidemic diseases.

Animal hygiene 2012

A. FMD epidemic hit Egyptian cattle recently leaving high rates of morbidity and mortality particularly among young calves. Explain briefly:

1. How epidemic arise and spread.
2. Factors affecting the shape of epidemic curve of the disease.
3. Role of notification and quarantine in control of the disease.

B. Biosecurity is the most effective and cheapest mean of disease prevention and control especially for poultry operations. Explain briefly:

1. Principal poultry diseases targeted by biosecurity act.
2. The main components of biosecurity.
3. How can you protect backyard flocks from avian flu?

C. Discuss briefly:

1. Types of epidemiological investigation.
2. Why flies are considered a serious problem in livestock farms. Explain your approach for control.

D. How can you deal with:

1. Ticks resistant to insecticides in cattle populations.
2. Excessive ammonia in intensive fish ponds

Animal hygiene 2013

Please answer the following questions

A. You have been called to investigate an epidemic disease affecting cattle population in your locality characterized by high prevalence and case fatality rate. You carried out a cross sectional study to identify the disease determinants then you applies a screening test of sensitivity 90% and specificity 85%. Define the underlined words Then identify:

a. **Types of epidemiological investigation.**
b. **. Factors affecting spread of epidemic diseases.**
c. **The role of quarantine and disinfection in control of contagious diseases**

B. Biosecurity is the cheapest, most effective means of disease control available. It has an extreme importance in prevention of poultry diseases. It includes three key levels and four components. **Discuss briefly the underlined words?**

C. **Discuss briefly:**

1. Short and long term reduction of tick population in animal farm.
2. External parasites affecting layers hens and method of control.
3. Increasing water turbidity and oxygen depletion in fish ponds.

Animal hygiene 2014

Please answer the following Que tions:

A. An epidemic of avian flu affe ting poultry farms in your locality. Explain briefly:

1. The possible sources from w ich disease arise and spread
2. Four steps to investigate an epidemic disease.
3. Role of vaccination and disin ection in disease control
4. Suggest a biosecurity plan to prevent re-occurrence of an epidemic.

B. Complete the following sente ces

1. Epidemiology can be applied in the followings aspects .....&.....
2. Factors affecting the shape o the Epidemic curve such as .....&.....
3. The main sources of infectio in livestock farms includes.....&.....&.....
4. Notifiable diseases of sheep uch as ....,....,....,... while of equine include .....&.....&..... ...
5. The three basic steps for disi fection of animal houses includes .....&.....
6. Quarantine period for cattle i nported for breeding is .....days & cattle must be examined-serologica ly for .....&.....
7. Biosecurity means ..... , i includes three key levels .....,.....and .....

8. General measures for prevention of external parasites in livestock farms include .....
9. The quantity of water required for aquaculture varies with .....
10. Three basic sources provide Hater for fish farms.....&.....

C. Put (V) or (X) and correct the wrong one(s)

1. Pattern of disease occurrence is a term refers to prevalence and incidence of disease
2. Key steps for investigating disease outbreaks include five step
3. !infectious disease is that easily spread from one host to another. e.g., FTV1D. Brucellosis. Rift valley fever
4. The objectives of quarantine are to give a time for infectious diseases that may be in the latent phase to become active and obvious.
5. integrated Pest Management (IPM) refers to chemical control of pest
6. Turbidity occurs in about 5% of fish ponds particularly during summer months due to anaerobic decay of plants, algae-and plankton

D. Compare with example between:

1. Primary and Secondary determinants
2. Control of ticks and flies infestation in livestock farms.
3. Poultry production sectors according to biosecurity measures adopted

Animal hygiene 2015

A. Write short notes about:

1. Pattern of disease occurrence
2. Principles of control of Brucellosis in livestock farms
3. Modulating backyard poultry raising to cope with biosecurity outlines.

B. Compare between

1. Descriptive and Theoretical Epidemiology
2. Measures of control of ticks and flies infestation in livestock farms.
3. Poultry sectors biosecurity.

C. Correct the following sentences:

1. Epidemiology can be applied on the following.....
2. The factors associated with increased risk of animal disease includes .....
3. The elements of epidemic disease control .....
4. Infectious diseases spread from one livestock farm to others through.....
5. Notification must be done without delay in the following cases .....
6. Interference with the course of the disease through.....
7. The three successive steps for disinfection of livestock buildings are .....

8. Biosecurity is a term refers to....., it has three main components includes .....,.....,.....
9. Poultry diseases which can be prevented by application of biosecurity such as .....,.....,.....
10. For control of mange in sheep flocks the following measures should be undertaken.....,.....,.....

D. Put right or wrong and then correct the wrong one

1. Surveillance refers to routine collection of information on diseases, productivity & environmental factors related to a population
2. Primary determinant denotes to predisposing factors of diseases such as age, stress and vaccination
3. Disease control refers to reduction of infection and disease to zero in a
4. Operational biosecurity concerned the design of the farm , buildings and site layout
5. Integrated pest management mean application of insecticides for Control of animal pests.

Animal hygiene 2016

Please answer the following question:

1. A dairy farm of 10.000 cows were s reened using brucellin skin test for investigating brucellosis outbreak & obtained the following results in the table

Test result	Diseas d	Healthy	Total
Positive	224(	560	2800
Negative	760	6440	7200
Total	300(	7000	0000

Please calculate

a. Prevalence of disease in the herd
b. Sensitivity and specificity of the sc eening test
c. The positive & negative predictive values

Write short notes on

1. Distribution of disease in populati n at risk & identify mechanisms of disease agents to overcome host defense mechanism
2. Effects, general prevention strate ies and control of resistant tick infestation in farm animals
3. Strategies to prevent, monitor an control fish diseases

Discuss fully the impacts of animal ma nure and technologies for hygienic treatment

Tabulate the differences between the followings

1. Cohort and case-control studies
2. Fixed and Moving grate incinerato rs
3. Poultry sector's biosecurity
4. Active & passive surveillance
5. Pour-ons and backrubs pesticide a pplication methods